POETRY.

A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.

A hardres years to come? A hundred years to come;

The trembling age, and flery youth,
and childrend with its brow of truth.
The rich and poor, on land, on sea,
where will the mighty million be,
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep. A hundred years to come!

A hundred years to come!

No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years to come!

Fut other men our lands will .ill;
And other birds will sing as gay,
a bright the surshing as to-day.

The Free Press

BURLINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1802.

CONGRESSIONAL NIGHT-MARE ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION.

Among those who wish to join hands with see South at the earliest moment after peace s restored, in order to overturn republican em, and to obtain the sway in the Government, which they have so justly lost, and among some others from whom better things chould be expected, but who are so afflicted with political Hysteria, that they can see no constitutional mode in which to do anything they desire, or avoid anything that they dislike, the shallow doctrine is advanced that Congress cannot confiscate the property of rebels who have escaped from the country, nor provide by law for any forfeiture of slaves or rebel property, or the punishment of treason, for a longer period than the life of the traitor ! And so it is supposed that the "peculiar nstitution," greater than all other of the works of man, is secure against all the vicissitudes of human affairs. If this seere sobut we will not discuss the monstrous alter-

The brood of doubters and skeptics who maintain these dogmas, appeal with an inmocence, or impudence, that almost challenges our admiration, to the following clauses 'No bill of attainder or ex post facto law

shall be passed."

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder the punishment of treason, but no attainder the punishment of treason, but no attainder the punishment of blood, of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

The term "attainder" in the Constitution, was derived from the English law. It was he consequence which the sentence of death for any crime imposed upon the crimical .-He was thus called attaint, attinetus, stained or blackened. This condition of legal intamy was attended by the most serious results. The criminal was placed beyond the protecton of the law, his property forfeited, and his blood corrupted. And not only so, but even his children and heirs could not inherit sugh him, so that even effer the death of criminal, his innocent children could not gle fact in relation to this matter which was given to me orally by Mr. Saydam, but not inther's side. A forfeiture, or excheat.

Smith, as that time, was too drank to sit characteristics.

The death of the latter of the fact are set of the first are set of the fact are set of the first are set of the through him, so that even offer the death of in our from their uncles or other relatives on given to me orally by Mr. Snydam, but not that the letter, and that is that General their father's side. A forfeiture, or escheat.

In recent such exils, the wise patriots who framed our Constitution, prohibited Congress from passing bills of "attainder." that is, from making men intamous by legismiles, instead of leaving them to become so in reascensive of being condemned as trait-

defining a and office, and it is so used in the clause above quoted on the subject of treason for otherwise the two clauses would stand in

With the same wisdom as statesmen and inwvers, they provided that watthinder . treason" should not " work corruption of ". I or forfeiture," after the death of the children for the guilt of the fathers. But they did not, we think, suppose that they was respelling Congress to punish treas a more lightly than, by its admitted powers.

property of traitors, which they now cannot be absolutely forfeited, must seek more hopeful field of objection.

week by Mr. J. H. Thorp of Charlotte, a trophy from Fort Donelson, in the shape of a lowie knife wern by one of the " Mir-sissips. Tigers," and taken from him at the compel. surrender of that piace. It has a straight | Commanding six sion in the Army of the Petoblade about 20 meter long, coughly ham-merel out of a file and ground to a point. I had endeavor to have this letter pub-lished where ever your stander has been circuand one edge. The handle is wood and the lated guard iron, the workmanship evidently of Mr. Morrill, Now, Mr. Speaker, an ordinary biacksmith shop. On the han-ille is carred the name of "L. L. Ray". Will be seen that this letter is to be published in the potent, waiving all comments upon its the is carried the name of "L. L. Ray"—
that of the owner probably. The sheath is
much of raw hide, thair in, unskillfully
shape a very good specimen of Southern
skill and armament,—about such a weapon is we should suppose one who was going to all five Yankees at once would provide has with before he left home. It is said all that regiment were armed with such

has sent on by Mr. Willson J Wilhand laterly Teller in the Commercial Ball, at streve, to his friends in Char-

The Lowell Courser says that the body of by E K Sanborn who died at Ship Island. was turned at sea on the 8th of April. It was in its way home, but from some imperlection in the process used to preserve the may it was found necessary to bury it, three days after leaving Stay Island, which was us ne with appropriate ceremonies.

The following from the Washington Glope gives a full account of Mr. MORRILL's explanation the House of Representatives of the 24 inst., on the subject of his resolution :

PERSONAL EXPLANATION. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont. For the first Mr. Morrill, of vermont. For the first time in my life, Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask leave to make a personal explanation. A few days since I offered a resolution, requesting the President to strike from the

rolls of the Army any officer guilty of habit-ual intexication. That resolution embraces no name, but it pointed so directly to an individual that the public attention was parti ularly ,xed upon him, and it is but just to say properly fixed, as I und reteod at the time. I allude to General W. F. Smith. It is proper for me to say that rumor has charged that his confirmation as brigadier general had been for a long time suspended in consequence of charges as to his habits in this respect; although I did not know per-sonally whether well or ill founded. After the conflict on the 16th of April, at York-town, wherein the Vermont troops were so considerable the vermont troops were seen considerable to the course of a day or two this city. In the course of a day or two a gentleman was introduced to me from New York, by the name of H. L. Suydam, who was present on that occasion on the battle-field, standing in the rear of one of the chimneys of a house which had been burned by the rebels a few days previously, and while he stood there, as he informed me orally, General Smith came to him and he had a conversation with him, and he was enabled to make observation us to General Smith's condition at that time. I do not think it necessary to repeat all the details which made him believe, and which made me be. heve also, that the General was at that time intoxicated. But in order to secure myself with a proper voucher, the next day I asked this gentleman to put in writing the main points of his charge against General Smith. And I will say here now, Mr. Speaker, that this gentleman was vouched for to me by the member from the Geneva district of New York, [Judge CHARBERTIN.] now in his seat, as a man of the most respectable char-

seat, as a man of the most respectable char-acter, and I call upon the gentleman from New York to say whether that is not so. .dr. Charmerians. The gentleman referred to, Mr. Suydam, is a resident of Ontario county, a man of standing and character and I should fully rely upon all which he might say upon any space. I have recomble seen say upon any subject. I have recently seen many of Mr. Suydam's neighbors and friends and they inform that he is a man to be reof the Constitution as the palladium of the lied upon as a man or character and verac-

Mr. Morrill. I now send to the Clerk's

The letter was read, as follows:

Wasmacros, April 23, 1802.

Dran Sin: In answer to your inquity of this morning relative to the conduct of General Smith in the battle of the 16th instant, near Yorknews, I am forry to have to say that I was an eye-wit, ness of the battle, and that General Smith was not put in that resolution, it was devoted band of rolunteers, be having fallen from him, on the floor of the House in such is here during the afternoon, which is well known by the 6th and 3d volunteers of Vermont. The fact is, there is no use trying to keep it from him, on the floor of the House in such a way that, in fact, the motion was to empower the President to strike the num of General Smith from the rolls of the Asmy.

For Jackson, and were Fort Jackson, and were Fort Jackson, and were

field, we ought not to expect that they will be better than the average of mankind. But upon the information which I received, and as it is now before the II. as it is now before the House, I felt it to be my duty, as one of the Representatives of Vermont, to call public attention to the matter. I have done so, but with no malice against any individual whatever. And in relation to this gentleman in particular, knowing these runors to exist, I exerted mysil at the time of the communication said to have come from General McClellan asking for the confirmation of General Smith as a brigadier general, by conterring with some members of the Senate, to remove difficulty that might exist in the way of confirmation. But vouched for, as this statement was to me, by a man who was introduced to me, as I have related, as a gettleman of the highest respectability, I felt it to be my duty to do no less than what I have

Now, Mr. Speaker, I desire to send to the trater, because they would not punish the Clerk's desk, to be read, a letter from Gen. Smith received since I came into the House

The letter was read, as follows

CAMP SEAR YOURSENS, VA., } it might punish other and less helinous of-bross.

The new Paniels, therefore, who have one to judgment, to tell us that the slaves taked accretion. You have seen for the property of your maked accretion. You have seen for in your place in the Bouse of Representatives, to utter a few slander against me. You have effer-ed to the country no evidence in support of your maked accretion. You have, so have I can learn, tak note public stems to a likely testimone. have desertain. For more, so far at our search take no public steps to elicet testiment to substantiate your charges, and the indignant denials which have gone from officers of this division to yourself and colleagues have failed to civic from you an open and from a pology. It is now my time to speak, and here, face to face with a brave for, I tern inch to you an assessin, and tell you you certain that three ghout the length and trendth of this great land, every manly heart will say I have demanded re more than I have a right to

WILLIAM F. SMITH,

and I do it for the purpose of doing justice to the case and to myself.

The Clerk read, as follows

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, VIRGINIA, NEAR YORKTOWN, April 76, 1862.

To the Vermont Congressional Delegation The undersigned, field officers of the teveral giments composing the Verment brigade command ed by Brigadier General W. T. H. Brooks, and ed by Brigadier General W. T. H. Brooks, and attached to the division commanded by Brigadier General W. F. Smith, having noticed in the proceedings in the House of Representatives, April 13, that a resolution was passed to strike from the rolls the name of any officer who has been known to be habitually intoxicated by spirituous liquors while in the service; and knowing from the context of such report of proceedings that General W. F. Smith, commanding this division, is the officer referred to, by leave to state that the charge of the drunkeness of General W. F. Smith upon the occasion referred to in the said report is chirrly and unequivocally fains.

We beg leave further to state that the information upon which the charge of drunkeness of and officer is based, in our opinion, was given by some

MR. MORRILL'S EXPLANATION.

H. A. SMALLEY,
Folonel Fifth Vermont Volunteers
H. N. WORTHEN,
Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Vermont Regionent
J. H. STOUGHTON,

THOMAS O. SEAVER Major Therd Verment. M. jor Fourth Verment Regiment N. LORD, Jr., Calonel Sixth Regiment Verm

L. A. GRANT,
Lieutenant of mil Fifth Vermont Volunteers
B. N. HYDE,
Colonel Third Vermont Volunteers
A. P. BLUNT,
Lieutenant Coinnel Sixth Vermont Volunteers

My duties on the afternoon of the fight did not bring me within observation of General Smith; but I am satisfied by others that he was not intoxicated. As to the preceding statements regard-ing the prudence, skill, bravery, and confirmation of General Smith, I concur.

Celouel Second Vermont Infantry. GEO. J. STANNARD, Linuxuant Colonel Second Vermont Regiment. C. A. JOYCE, Major Second Vermont Volunteer

Mr. Morrita, Mr. Speaker, desiring to do full and ample justice to all concerned in this matter, I have felt it to be my duty to Mr. Biddle. As this explanation has a little the air of a reiteration, so far as that part of it is concerned which comes entirely than the gentlemen, from Vermont. I would

say that a distinguished officer, not of the regular Army, but fresh from civil lite, en the staff of General McClellan, a day or two after this statement was made in the House,

of precipitancy through which gallant sol-diers in the field may have an irreparable indesk the etter of Mr. Suydam, that it may jury done to them which can by no subsequent explanation be removed. This charge against General Smith has flown far and wide on the wings of the telegraph—far wider than this tardy explanation will ever his herse during the attendon, which is well known by the oth and 3d volunteers of Vermont. The fact is, there is no use trying to keep it from the men, for they saw it, and the wounded in the hosy it it talked to me during the night, as 1 was taking care of them. In fact the remark was taking care of them. In fact the remark was made that he (Smith) should be shot.

Hoping that justice may be done to Gen. Smith, the volunteers, and the country. I remain, sir, very traity, yours,

H. L. SUYDAM. strike an officer from the rol's without a trial. He has a right to arrest him : be can

would therefore frequently occur, after the final punishment of the felon, and of the frontly of those with and committed no crime. Hard and colors as a direct cell of power, as a direct cell of power, in stead of having it as the mere local consequence of a last time, was too drank to sit upon his horse.

Smith, as that time, was too drank to sit upon his horse.

Smith, as that time, was too drank to sit upon his horse.

Smith, as that time, was too drank to sit upon his horse.

Smith, as that time, was too drank to sit upon his horse.

Smith, as that time, was too drank to sit upon his horse.

Smith, as that time, was too drank to sit to their full recovery any native the chance of a fair trial before some competent to the rebels, and the Universal has a continuous roar, beliefing full denot expect that our officers in the Universal to citizens of the Universal to the Univers Smith, as that time, was too drank to sit upon his horse.

Mr. Speaker, now, so far as I am concern ed. I do not expect that our officers in the Army are to be tectotalers, or that they are states, in or out of the Army.

tion. I have made no charge, and reiterated gentlemen will hardly say that that is a re-iteration of the charge. It was merely giv-

ing the evidence pro and con in the case.

Mr. Biddle—I am very happy to interpret t as an entire retraction instead of a reitera-

an amount of produce equaling that received at Buffalo during Saturday and yesterday The grain aggregate is 2,240,729 bushels : reducing if ur, 2,387,014 bushels. Bacon, lard, i.e., were received in proportionate quantities; the totals of important articles

369,201 51,020 Batley. 98,339 Rye. Bucon. 28,110 838,114 518,110

Buffalo received unprocedente i quantita of grain at certain periods of one and two days in the scasons of '60 and '01-we believe at one time within the space of fortyeight hours in the latter year the total w. about a million and a half of bushels; but these last receipts beat all her previous records, and mark an event in her commercial history that renders her claim to the tole of Queen of the Lakes more secure than ever.

now crowd the harbor from the bar to the hydraulies, numbers are owned in this part, the tonage of which, us estimated at the close of 1861, was about 70,400. The additional vessels built during last winter, will bring the total up to 75,000, with which Buffalo opens the season of 1862, a season destined, we believe to be one of the mast, if not the most prosperous of any in the commercial life.

This ship had two killed and eight wounded.

We destroyed the ram in a single combat between the ram back of early then the ram back of early then the saw the Mississippi; but the ram back of early then the saw the Mississippi; eming at him a simple combat her was the Mississippi; eming at him a sumpantly, and he dedged her and ran on shore where mith put two or three broadsides into him all to pieces. The ram pushed the fire raft on to me, and in trying to avoid it I am this ship on shore, and then be justed the fire raft on to me and got the ship on fire all along one side.

A. Perker, 6. C. Sherburge: leg.

E. A. Perker, 6. C. Sherburge: le

LAUNCH OF THE GOVERNMENT SUSMANING
VENEL.—The launch of the little submarine
vessel Kensington took place on Wednesday
afternoon. When fairly in the water she
lay half submerged, her iron goards being
almost level with the surface. Two men
went into the interior and tried the effect of
the cars or paddles. Although but two or
if three were moved at once, the vessel obeyed
them readily, and when the whole sixteen or
righteen are put in motion it is believed that
see can be propelled with considerable velocity. She will be entirely submerged, when
the complished, a very slight variation in
weight will suffice to lower her to the lottom or raise her to the surface. When entirely submerged the glared aperture in her LAUNCH OF THE GOVERNMENT SUBMANING tirely submerged the glazed aperture in her root will keep her lighted. With her Gothic arched back and conteal how she looks not unlike a big sturgeon. - Philadephia

without the knowledge or consent of General Smith, and is but a feeb'e expression of the confidence which we, as subordinate officers in his command, entertain towards him, and in whose abilities and success we personally and in our official capacity have so much at stake

An noug at the Marine Hospital.—By F 3d; O. S. Hubbard, E. 3d; H. J. Wallace, the kind permission of Dr. Thayer, we spent to th

present these papers to the House, as I have done; and I have nothing further to add.

On the evening of the 17th, I witnessed the pre-paration which had been made by the mortar fleet for the destruction of the fire rafts. Signals were made to the schooners to send out each an unarmed boat with axes, buckets and grapnels, and in an incredibly short time the river was alive with boats.

boats.

From after dark a brilliant light was discovered

Before the commencement of the bountardment, a fact of half a dozen rebel reamers were seen lying below Fost Jackson. The bounts had no sooner began to tarup the sarthways around the lort, and the shell from our gunbout to fall the rorty and the energy row our gamests to fall in close proximity to the steamers, than the targe Musquito Navy of the redoubtable Hollins retired precipitately up the river, and took up a position behind the woods, where, with a single existent behind the woods, where, with a single existent behind the woods.

OPENING OF THE BUREARDMENT

pon which all their fire on the first day was con-

ment was awfully brilliant.

Men were posted at the marthead of each mor-

tar vessel to give direction to the bomb, by ordering a man stationed at the wheel to change the helm, as he desired the current to swing the vessel, and from the tops of the ships we could see the held to the could see tion. I have made no charge, and restracted no charge. I have merely given the authority upon which I introduced the resolution. I have, also, in exculpation of teen Smith, given the testimony of his entire brigade, or nearly so, of Vermont officers. I think the

Fort Jackson, then in the most, throwing up a column of water as high as the flag staff on which foatel the rebel bunting the rebel fortification of the Mississippi, get under the retel fortifications of the Mississippi, get under way and steed up to attack Forts Jackson and st. P. M. Bates, P. M. Bates, Philip.

way and steed up: attack Ferts Jackson and St.

hillp.

At the approach of the ships the robels on shore ighted their signal lights, and set their rofts in a lighted their signal lights, and set their rofts in a light specific to the strength of the stre

At the approach of the stops the received in Sales (From the Euffale Commercial Advertiser, 5th.)

At no crain the history of the world's commerce, has there been received at any one port, within a period of forty-right hours, an amount of produce equaling that received is Rightly during Saturday and vesterilar.

At the approach of the stops and the received is in erder to enable them to see the ships.

At the stops passed they poured area terrific volleys into the first, but they all passed except the predict which were disabled and obliged to retire.

The enemy had beld his fire since 5 actions on the passed of the produce of

The enemy had held his fire since 3 octock on the afternoon of the TM, and during the night of the attack a battery of three gams was erected below St. Philip, tearing on the ships after they had pussed.

Throughout the night the most solemn stillness reigned throughout the squadron, broken early by the deep bound of the mosters, which kept up a standy fire on the fort. Slowly the ships move up ngainst the current; the course is down and county, the game are all trained sharp on the bow. The two lines of ships run parallel, foll wed by the game are all trained sharp on the bow. The two lines of ships run parallel, foll wed by the game are all trained sharp on the bow. The two lines of ships run parallel, foll wed by the game are all trained sharp on the bow. The two these of ships rate parallel, full wed by C. K. Hill.

The two these of ships rate parallel, full wed by C. K. Hill.

It grabans which have als their marts taken out.

The mortar flest lost but sac man killed and six wempled. One schooner was sunk by a shot from the forts. One schooner was sunk by a shot from the forts. One schooner was sunk by a shot from the forts. One schooner was sunk by a shot from the first killed or wound.

H. blackley.

the forts. One shot from the forts killed or wounded el every men at the rifle gun of the Winona. One man was cut in two pieces, and a half of his body fell overband. The finance Lane had one killed and one wounded. A matter scheener cleared the parapet of Fort Jackson with shrapnel, and shenced the water lattery by an enflading fire.

C. m. Farragut, in his letter to C. minuted or Potter, thus graphically describes his passes.

Paghs, E. Potter,

sage of the Forts under fire of all their guns: | E. Potter,

"Dear Peres: We had a rough time of it, as lingge will tell you; but, thank God, the number of killed and wounded is very small, considering. This stip had two killed and eight wounded.

We destroyed the ram in a single combat the contract of the contrac

I thought it was all up with us, but we put it out and got off again and proceeded up the river fighting oug way. We have destroyed all but two of the gunboats, and those have to surrender with the feets.

b ate that are at the forts.

I wish to get to English I urn, where they say they have not placed a battery yet, but have two above, nearer New Orleans They will not be idle—neither will I. You supported me most nobly.

Very truly yours, D. C. FARRAGUT. To Capt. D. D. Forter Com. of Mortar field a.

butler had been compelled to await the commencement be came with a force of nine thur-sand troops to await the result, and if opportuni-ty offered, to take a hand in the fight. He em-barked his forces at Ship Island on the leth inst., in the following ships:
On the transport steamer Mississippi, Major
General Butler and Staff; Ze h Mass regiment,
Col. Jones; Jist Mass. regiment, Col. Gooding:

Everett's 6th Mass. Eattery.
Un the transport steamer Vatanaus, Brig. Gen.
Phelps and staff; 9th Conn. regiment, Col. Cabill A. R. Garven, B.3d., George W. Kimball, B.6th; Wm. Wheeler, K.3d., E. B. Carlton.

the South are receiving instruction from persons spicially sent for that purpose from this region.—Traceller.

thighs, showing that the rebel soldiers fired low. Of one poor fellow, shot by a single ball through both breast and face, we have already spoken. Another has a hole in his side as large as a half dollar, made by a minie ball which passed into his body and remains there somewhere, they cannot tell where. Another has a wrist shattered by a ball which passed up into the arm, and has not been found. Another had a nartother had a bests.

Some after this statement was made in the House, came here and told me that he had been in a position to observe the conduct of General Smith during the period when semething is supposed to have occurred to give rise to this aspersion, and that he, from his personal knowledge, was able to say that the charge was utterly unfounded in fact; that the conduct of General Smith, on that day, was marked by particular real and intrepidity, and that, in endeavoring to force his horse through a bog, where it was difficult candidated through a bog, where it was difficult candidated through a bog, where it was difficult candidated through a bog, where the was difficult candidated through a bog occurred which was misinterpreted by a distant observer.

When the resolution effered by the gentleman from Vermont came before the House, on the feeling of the moment I voted against it. I voted against it as one of the instances of precipitancy through which gallant soldiers in the field may have an irreparable integer in the field may have an irreparab not been found. Another had a nar- to the London Times, and that it was makrow escape from instant death, the robel ing him of too much consequence to decline ball having plowed a furrow across the top of his farther company with our armit's.

To our view it was eminently proper that the server of the armitime, for miles, along the fore, and at the same time open communication that way with the flog effect, and supply him with amunicities. I am also going to send part of the mortar feet to the back of Fort Jackson, to entail the content of let which passed through it crosswise just above the knuckles, cutting three or four of the principal bones of the hand. Another has a cruel wound in the knce-the bail having carried the pantalsons and drawers with it into the joint, without cutting thro' the cloth. These are among the worst cases:

many are but slightly wounded compara-Son the enemy opened fire from Fort Jackson upon the gunboats and Queen's division. The first shots were fired upon the parapet gans of Fort Jackson, and were principally directed at the Westfield, which, being loftier than the regular gunboats, served as a prominent mark for the rebels. In a few minutes eight shots fell around and rear, but none struck her.

The first bonds wer fired about half-past eight octock, and before ten all the mortars were participating in the bunbardment of Fort Jackson, more which all their fire on the first day was connected to the structure of the his wife, who had heard, and supposed until within a day or two, that he had been killed. The Ladies of the Relief Association, have

LIST OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE VERMONT BRIGADE,

IN THE MARINE HOSPITAL AT FURINGTON, VY. Rec't. Co. Resolvance etc 6, C, Mt. Holly; thigh and leg 5, C. Highate; foot. 6, C, Mt. Holley; thigh. 3, E. Felvidere; thigh. b. Relvidere; thigh.
 k. Vergennes; spitting blo.
 k. Richmond; sick 4 months.
 G. Barre; sick 4 months.
 J. Westford; knee, severe c.
 k. Lud.ow; thigh.

F. Cabrer arm.
A. Georgia: sick t months
H. Middlesex; knee. Mt. Helley; thigh and les

A, St. Albans; sick 5 month E, Heyalton; sick 4 months F, Burlington; sick 5 month 6. F. burtington, see manners, 3. K. Montpolier; thigh.
4. C. 'pringfield; hip and thigh.
5. C. Highgate; sick 4 months.
F. Burlington; thigh.
2. E. Castleton; sick 2 months.
5. G. Pittsford; sick 2 months.
F. F. Montpolier; alck 2 months.

5, G. Rutling; sick. 2, A. Wallingford; thigh F, Ira; (Sharpshooters) les

C. Wriget, 6, K. Welch. 2, 2, A, Pownal; sick 4 months C. Woodstock; groin and thig F. Montpeller; thigh. K. Rox ary; shoulder. S. G. Rutland; sick 6 months. D. C. Woodward, 6

I welve of the more serious cases were n the New York Hospital, as follows: M. J. Benson, Co. H, 6th Regiment; C.

C. Turner.

P. Knapp, I 4th R. H. Powell, F 3d. A. Adgate, B. 5th; A. C. Reed, E 3d; W. Whiteomb, E 3d; A. M. Parsen, I 5th; E. Smith, E 3d: John O'Neit, B 3d, W Twenty-four who were convalescent. pr

ceeded from New York to Brattlebore', via New Haven, and thence to their homes; a follows: J. Page, Co. B 6th Regiment, W. S. Arken, H 4th; J. Johnson, B. 4th; W. H. Green, K 3d; P. W. Hadlook, A. 5th; E. Hadlook, A 5th; H. S. Wells, E 2d; G. F. Bemans, F 3d; L. B. Fuirbanks, F 3d J. McManus, K 3a; R. J. Hunton, 1

education at the North, while the blacks at the South are receiving instruction from persons specially sun if or that purpose from this region.—Traciler.

THE COXIEST ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The achievements of the National arms on the lower Mississippi, fall not a whit behind in di-play of romantic daring and nignously, what has been so often shown elsewhere in this war by our gallant rary. The preparation of the rebels to saw, burn and destroy the Union vessels if they attempted to according to the equantities of clothing and compute scale, and no doubt the confidence of the rebels to saw, burn and destroy and the first power to resist all attacks was unbounded. But all availed them nothing. Their machinery of attack and defense fell before the power brought to bear on them like the ropes of the Philistines before the methans and ourses, (all men) appears to be sufficiently numerous, and the month of the Biston Journal, while repet has tests for passageways, with beds (on the flight, gives stirring descriptions of the Egitt, gives stirring descriptions of the search in the wounded are the fellowing. The preparation of the repet to resist all attacks was unbounded. But all availed them mothing. Their machinery of attack and defense fell before the power brought to bear on them like the ropes of the Philistines before the strength of Sampson.

The correspondence of the Sampson.

The correspondence of the Sampson.

The correspondence of the Sampson and the wounded, in the thorougn care of the Egitt, gives stirring descriptions of the Sate.

The wounds are of the Ward of the government vessel to go down the potential supplies in constant demand. The attendants and ourses, (all men) appears to be sufficiently numerous, and the wounded of the government vessel to go down the potential supplies in constant demand. The attendants and ourses, (all men) appears to be sufficiently numerous, and the wounded of the wounded of the correlation of the potential supplies in constant demand. The attendants and ourses, (all thighs, showing that the rebel soldiers fired a trick of Secretary Stanton, to annoy Gen-

is farther company with our armites.

To our view it was eminently proper that he should be debarred harther opportunities, such as he had previously enjoyed in this country. He was sent out here, beyond question, on purpose to write down our Gorernment and its administration of the war. The sympathy of the London Times with the cause of the rebels has been and continues to be outlinguised; and notoriously that paper employs loreign correspondents to write an ecordance with its own sympathies, and will not allow them to go counter to its own wishes. Mr. Russell has shown no backward ness to comply with this regulation. Our own newspaper correspondents may be indiscreed or the nation; and moreover they are more or to so under the check of our own officers, and expect to the back of Fort Jackson, to act the metal on fire the first afterness. The sympathy of the London Times with the cause of the rebels has been and continues to be outlinguised; and notoriously that paper employs loreign correspondents to write in ecordance with its own sympathies, and will not allow them to go counter to its own wishes. Mr. Russell has shown no backwardness to comply with this regulation. Our own message to constantly appealed to account for their statements. Mr. Russell was substantially free to write just what he pleased without the results of the mention; and moreover they are more or loss under the check of our own officers, and extended and the pleased without the mention and proposed to be called to account for their statements. Mr. Russell was substantially free to write just what he pleased without let or rebuke, and his statements against us were constantly appealed to in England as the work of the mention of the without and the work of the mention of the without and more over they are more or loss under the check of our own officers, and the statements against us were constantly appealed to inform and Mystic, if they can be proved to the city of the forts. The bearing of the mention and moreover they are more or loss un let or rebuke, and his statements against us no

let or rebuke, and his statements against us were constantly appealed to in England as refuble—no matter how erroneous they were; and they were oftener wrong than right.— Moreover, the progress of events in war is Where were the fire of the enemy was high and conversatively harmless. always attended with uncertainties, and for and comparatively harmlers.

I am in hopes that the ships above fared as well ought that he or any one else could know, as we did, though amid such a terrible fire. It has accounts of our fortifications and armi is, each atood steadily on her course, and I am in each atood steadily on her course, and I am in his accounts of our fortifications and armi 's, and his speculations on the present conduct of the war and on what it is likely to be, might easily prove beneficial to the rebels, even months hence. A fortnight from the commanding Plotilla.

war, he can do that just as well in London

as in Virginia.

We draw attention to the advertisement of the Burlington Savings Bank. This is an institution of great importance to all persons in the vicinity who are enabled to make small savings from their wages or other incomebut who from lack of business facilities are not able of themselves to invest their small BURLINGTON SAVINGS' BANK. sums so as to be productive or even secure.

The object of a Savings' Bank is to gather tagether these savings, and to put them out under the direction of a board of Trust, in safe scentities, paying over the earnings to the depositors according to their several sums | confiscation act. deposited and the time of their deposit-and to restore to them the principal as called for. by the law which authorizes the Burlington leaders of the rebellion there, who have personal set to tay for their services become sevings Bank, the Trustees are sworn cur-cers, and get no pay for their services, beyond the consciousness of promoting the interest Tennessee were a terror to every loyal man. of the depositors. The Treasurer only gets in the state. We were persecuted night a small stipend to pay for his labor and risk, and day. Our property was stolen. Men and he is placed under heavy bonds for the scurity of the stocki olders. The Bank is scentry of the stockholders. The Bank is for the old flag. I have seen an old man in a thoroughly sound condition, and all the with white hairs sh.t in his own door for officers are men of well known probity and good judgment. The Bank has never half of Tennessee into hell, and I cannot confalled to pay the depositors five per cent as, sent to go back and live in peace with them, nual interest. A handsome surplus is now when not one of them has on hand, from which an extra dividend will for his atrocous crimes. I do not wish to see the deluded and terror-stricken masses of the be made in January next, as will be people panished, but the fiendish leaders must people panished, but the fiendish leaders must be no such thing as justice, and commend the Burlington Savings Bank to no use at all for a Government. our community.

United States Steamer Harrier Lane, ? Mississippi River, April 25, 1862.

Sin-I have the honor to inform you that Fing
Officer Farragut, with the fleet, passed Forts Jackson and St. Phillip on the merining of the 26th, and should be in New Orleans by this time, as he can meet with no obstacles such as he has already passed, the way being comparatively open before him.

We commenced the b interdinent of Fort Jack-

nal was made to the mortars to cease firing, and the flotilita steamers were directed to retire from a contest that would soon become unequal.

It was now daylight, and the fleet having passed along, the forts began to pay their attention to our lit is squadron of steamers—the Portamouth, which was being towed up, and three of the gunboarts, which failed to pass through. These latter became entangled in some wrecks and chains, placed in the river to obstruct it, and which were only partially removed. One of these vessels.

The Itaska was fairly riddled, and had a shot through her boiler; the Kennebec escaped a thurt. I am disposed to think that our squadron received but little damage, considering the unequal contest—one hundred and torty two game or broad ship to one hundred on shore placed in a most commanding rowithout.

erate flag.

The floating battery mounts sixteen guns, is al

5th inst, writes as follows :

rect, and their argum nts have never been answered by those who oppose an effective The lest evidence offered on this rubject comes from the refugees of East Tennessee

There need be no fear that the Govern-OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPTAIN ment will punish traitors too severely. The prispect is that not one of them will ever be home, fixed, or disfersely them. now neglected to be done in the way of pu-nitive legislation, is neglected forever. When peace comes, time for cieraency and generos-ity will have come. Now is the time to pass the law, giving of course to the President

From Cairo May 21 it was telegraphed as

We commenced the bombardiners of Fort Jackson on the 18th, and continued it without intermission until the squadron made preparation to move. The squadron was formed in three lines to pass the forts, Captain Bailey's division, composed of the following vessels, leading to the attack of Fort St. Prilip:—Cayea, Pensecola, Mississippi, Oneida, Verona, Catabdin, Kinco and Wissahickon; Plag Officer Farragut leading the following vessels; leading the following vessels; leading the first division, c mposed of the following vessels; Sciota, Iroquois, Pinola, Winora, Itassa and Kennebec.

The steamers belonging to the mertar factilla, one of them towing the Portsmouth, were to entilade the water battery commanding the approacher. The mortar steamers were the Harriet Lane, Westfield, Owasco Chifton and Manine—the Jackson towing the Portsmouth.

In one hour and ten minutes after the vessels had weighed anchor they had passed the forts, under a most terrific five, which they returned with interest. The mortar feet rained down shells on Fort Jackson, to try and keep the men from the guns, while the steamers of the mortar feet poured in shraped upon the water battery commanding the approach, at a distance, keeping them comparatively quiet.

When the last vessel of curs could be seen amid the fire and smoke to pass the battery, signal was made to the mortars to cease firing, and the first list steamers were directed to realize from a contest that would soon become unequal. whethe Beauregard and all his rebel armies in that region has been captured, or what other equally stirring transaction had taken wonder about as he pleased. It turns out that Gen. Strong told the telegraph operator not to report some camp rumor, which the Gen. gave no credit to, and so the blockhead made the matter worse by his eve-opening reference.

Minister Adams has presented a chain to the British government for the restoration of the ship Emily St. Pierre, the captain of which rose upon the prize crew and conveyed her to Liverpool after her capture by the United States fleet for violating the

tem by which all the Southern seaports will fall into the possession of the Northerners." " Coupled" moreover, with the capture of Port Royal, Fernandina, Codar Keys, Newbern, Fort Pulaski, and sundry other places having at least commenced.

News of the War.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM NEW ORLEANS.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. BEAUBEGARD CUT OFF FROM THE

Advices received from Burnside's division Advices received from Burnside's division state that a regiment of North Carolinians had been organized, Captain Potter of Gen. Foster's staff being appointed colonel. Two companies of our troops left for Washington N. C., to form a nucleus of the regiment. Large numbers of Union men voluntarily took the oath of allegiance. They will be armed and equipped by Burnside, to defend their homes against the rebel. Our troops have captured horses enough to mount two companies of cavalry and make frequent dashes among the rebels.

The rumor of the evacuation of Cerinth, and its occupation by the federals is repeated by every arrival of deserters. There is now no doubt that Beauregard, while holding his forces in line of battle, is gradually talling back on Grand Junction. The opinion gains ground that there will be no general engagement between the two armies at their present the second of ent position.

When the flag or truce boat was waiting for the prisoners to be sent down from Nor-folk on Tuesday, the rebel gunbeat Tenzer

came along side The Teazer is armed with a 100-pounder Parrett gun. All her officers, with one ex-ception, were drunk. A flag of truce came down to Newport News next morning, and ordered her to return to Old Point, which was done.

The Columbia, from Havana, brings the following additional particulars about the bombardment of the Forts at New Orleans.

A flag of truce was sent to demand an un-

"I have the honor to announce that in the providence of God which smiles upon a just cause, the squadron under flag officer Farragut has been vouchsafed a glorious victory and triumph in the capture of the city of New Orleans, Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston and Pike, the batteries believed. ingston and Pike, the batteries below and above New Orleans, as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam-rams, floating batteries, iron-clad fire rafts and obstructions, booms and chains. The eight to ten millions of cotton and shipping.-Our less is 36 killed and 123 wounded. The

The able Washington corrrespondent of New York Independent in his letter of the over them all. Another week of debate on confiscation in On the afternoon of the 7:hthe rebel pickets the Senate. Still no vote. Perhaps this is above Columbian bridge, on the east side of wise. The subject is one of vast import-

prisoners belonging to the 6th Virginia and 7th Louisiana, which indicates that the 7th Louisiana, which indicates that the enemy's force was one of Ewell's brigade. Next morning twelve of our men were reported missing. It was reported at New Market that a skirmish occurred Wednesday near Staunton between Milray's advance and Edward Johnson's command. The latter was repulsed and retreated.

Gen. Fremont telegraphed on the 8th that Gen. Cox's advance, consisting of part of the 234 Ohio, occupied Giles Court House and the narrows of New river Wednesday, driving out the rebels, who were taken by surprise A considerable quantity of commissary stores was taken and some twenty private made prisoners. The surprise prevented the burning of the place as the reb is intended. The citizens remain and most of them s loyally disposed. A desputch from Cairo says : It is report-

from Pittsburg that three brigades of

Gen. Buell's army had seized that part of the Memphis and Charleston railroad mid-way between Corinth and Grand Junction; thus cutting off the rebel communication between the two places. It is also reported that a detachment of Gen. Pope's army had eized the road South of Corinth The extedition from Hickman, Ky., sent against Clay and King's guerillas, feil in with them in the vicinity of Obien, on the

with them in the vicinity of Obien, on the river, and after a sharp skirmish the rebels were routed. It appears that in the first skirmish with Curtis' Nebraska Horse, six of our men were killed, twelve wounder Two gentlemen who arrived at Louisville

The state of the s

Thursday from New Orleans, report that all along the Mississippi there is one general bonfire of property, particularly of cotton, of which 11,700 bales were burned at New Orleans. At Memphis the sugar and me-lasses in large quantities is on the bluff ready to be rolled into the river and all the stock to be rolled into the river and all the stock of cotton is ready to be fired on the approach the wires is prohibited.

Whether the rebels had dammed up the Tennessee river with the intent to drown out the Union forces for fifty make. the Union forces for fifty miles around—or whethe Beauregard and all his rebel armies. The rebel government has also been cotton.

cotton.

An order from the War Department says upon requisitions made by commanders of armies in the field, authority will be given by the department to the governors of the res-pective States to recruit for regiments now in the service

The Atlanta Confederacy of the 23d ult., reports the arrival of a long train of box cars of tories, and their departure on the next day for Madison, where they will be imprisoned.

The Congregational Society and Church along shore, we think the Transcript is at Winooski of which Rev. J. D. Kingsbury fully justified in regarding the "system" as is paster have recently purchased and set up an organ in their church.

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